comptrollers and the courts in the settlement of claims against the government; Dr. Charles B. Elliott, writing of the legislatures and the courts, gives an interesting history of the origin and development of the power to declare a law unconstitutional; Professor R. M. Smith, in a timely paper on census methods, shows the scientific importance of the census, and suggests improvements in the methods of taking it; Professor Seligman contributes the first of a series of articles on "The Taxation of Corporations," containing an exhaustive review of all the legislation on the subject in the United States; and Horace White replies to Professor Patten's criticism of Wells's "Recent Economic Changes." There is the usual number of reviews, and a "Record of Political Events" for the six months ending May 1.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

New Portable Photometer.

To meet the demand created by the rapid adoption of the electric light for town and city lighting, and consequent necessity of making frequent tests for the purpose of conforming to certain standard conditions, Messrs. Queen & Co. have recently brought out a new form of Bunsen's photometer. This instrument is designed especially for street work, and will be found invaluable to municipal and government inspectors and experts having occasion to make candle-power tests of arc and incandescent lamps. The photometer is 54 inches square in cross-sections, and 38 inches in length. The lantern, as shown in the cut, slips into one end of the box, where it is firmly held. A small adjustable holder carries the standard light, which may be either one or two standard candles. This adjustment regulates the height at which the flame stands, and also its distance from the screen. By making this latter distance exactly one foot, computation is greatly facilitated. Distances are measured by a graduated bar which slides in grooves along the side of the box. To allow for the difference in vision between the right and the left eye, the instrument is made reversible; i.e., it may be turned completely over, so that the right eye observes the side of the disk before observed by the left, and vice versa. When not in use, the lantern-chimney slips out, and can be placed inside the lantern itself, after which the entire lantern-box may be pushed inside the photometer, and small slides made to cover the two ends and the sight hole of the instrument, making a solid box of it. A brass handle on one side allows the instrument to be carried as easily as a small hand-bag.

A New Method of Treating Disease.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians celebrated for curing cataract was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.
CATARRH

CATARRHAL DENOISES—Hay Fever.
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that their diseases are caused by agents due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N.B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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